As the axe hath its edge parallel to its handle, ſo the *addice* hath its edge athwart the handle, and is ground to a baſil on its inſide to its outer edge. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

To ADDICT. *v. a.* [*addico*, Lat.]

1. To devote, to dedicate, in a good ſenſe; which is rarely uſed.
   Ye know the houſe of Stephanus, that they have *addicted* themſelves to the miniſtry of the ſaints. 1 *Cor.* xvi. 15.
2. It is commonly taken in a bad ſenſe; as, *he addicted himſelf to vice.*

A'DDICTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *addicted.*] The quality or ſtate of being addicted.
   Thoſe, that know how little I have remitted of my former *addictedneſs* to make chymical experiments, will believe, that the deſign was to give occaſion to the more knowing artiſts to lay aſide their reſervedneſs. *Boyle.*

ADDI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*addictio*, Lat.]

1. The act of devoting, or giving up.
2. The ſtate of being devoted.
   It is a wonder how his grace ſhould g'ean it,
   Since his *addiction* was to courſes vain;
   His companies unletter'd, rude and ſhallow;
   His houſs fill'd up with riots, banquets, ſports *Shak. Hen.* V.

An A'DDITAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*additamentum*, Lat.] The addition, or thing added.
   Iron will not incorporate with braſs, nor other metals, of itſelf, by ſimple fire: ſo as the enquiry muſt be upon the calcination, and the *additament*, and the charge of them. *Bacon.*
   In ſuch a palace there is firſt the caſe or fabrick, or moles of the ſtructure itſelf; and, beſides that, there are certain *additaments* that contribute to its ornament and uſe; as, various furniture, rare fountains and aqueducts, curious motions of diverſ things appendicated to it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ADDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *add.*]

1. The act of adding one thing to another; oppoſed to *diminution.*
   The infinite diſtance between the Creator and the nobleſt of all creatures, can never be meaſured, nor exhauſted by endleſs *addition* of finite degrees. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. Additament, or the thing added.
   It will not be modeſtly done, if any of our own wiſdom intrude or interpoſe, or be willing to make *additions* to what Chriſt and his Apoſtles have deſigned. *Hammond's Fundam.*
   Some ſuch reſemblances, methinks, I find
   Of our laſt evening's talk, in this thy dream,
   But with *addition* ſtrange! *Milt. Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.
   The aboliſhing of villanage, together with the cuſtom permitted, among the nobles, of ſelling their lands, was a mighty *addition* to the power of the commons.
   Swift on the Diſſenſions in Athens and Rome.
3. In arithmetick.
   Addition is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind, together into one ſum or total. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*
4. In law. A title given to a man over and above his chriſtian name and ſurname, ſhewing his eſtate, degree, occupation, trade, age, place of dwelling. *Cowell.*
   Only retain
   The name, and all th' *addition* to a king;
   The ſway, revenue, execution of th' laſt,
   Beloved ſons, be yours; which to confirm,
   This coronet part between you. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
   From this time,
   For what he did before Corioli, call him,
   With all th' applauſe and clamour of the hoſt,
   Caius Marcius Coriolanus. Bear th' *addition* nobly ever.
   Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.
   There aroſe new diſputes upon the perſons named by the king, or rather againſt the *additions* and appellations of title, which were made to their names. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

ADDI'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *addition.*] That which is added.
   Our kalendar being once reformed and ſet right, it may be kept ſo, without any conſiderable variation, for many ages, by omitting one leap-year; *i. e.* the *additional* day, at the end of every 134 years. *Holder on Time.*
   The greateſt wits, that ever were produced in one age, lived together in ſo good an underſtanding, and celebrated one another with ſo much generoſity, that each of them receives an *additional* luſtre from his cotemporaries. *Addiſon. Spectator.*
   They include in them that very kind of evidence, which is ſuppoſed to be ſo powerful; and do, withal, afford us ſeveral other *additional* proofs, of great force and clearneſs. *Atter. Serm.*

A'DDITORY. *adj.* [from *add.*] That which has the power or quality of adding.
   The *additory* fiction gives to a great man a larger ſhare of reputation than belongs to him, to enable him to ſerve ſome good end or purpoſe. *Arbuthnot's Art of political Lying.*

A'DDLE. *adj.* [from abel, a diſeaſe, Sax. according to *Skinner* and *Junius*; perhaps from ydel, idle, barren, unfruitful.] Originally applied to eggs, and ſignifying ſuch as produce nothing, but grow rotten under the hen; thence transferred to brains that produce nothing.
   There's one with truncheon, like a ladle,
   That carries eggs too freſh or *addle*;

   And ſtill at random, as he goes,
   Among the rabble rout beſtows. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* ii.
   After much ſolitarineſs, faſting, or long ſickneſs, their brains were *addle*, and their bellies as empty of meat as their heads of wit. *Burton on Melancholy.*
   Thus far the poet; but his brains grow *addle*:
   And all the reſt is purely from this noddle. *Dryd. Don Seb.*

To A'DDLE. *v. a.* [from *addle*, *adj.*] To make addle; to corrupt; to make barren.
   This is alſo evidenced in eggs, whereof the ſound ones ſink, and ſuch as are *addled* ſwim; as do alſo thoſe that are termed *hypenemiæ*, or wind-eggs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

A'DDLE-PATED. *adj.* Having addled brains. See ADDLE.
   Poor ſlaves in metre, dull and *addle-pated*,
   Who rhyme below even David's pſalms tranſlated.
   Dryden's Abſalom and Achitophel.

To ADDRE'SS. *v. a.* [*addreſſer*, Fr. from *dereçar*, Span. from *dirigo*, *directum*, Lat.]

1. To prepare one's ſelf to enter upon any action; as, *he addreſſed himſelf to the work.*
   He lifted up its head, and did *addreſs*
   Itſelf to motion, like as it would ſpeak. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
   With him the Palmer eke, in habit ſad,
   Himſelf *addreſt* to that adventure hard;
   So to the river's ſide they both together far'd. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.
   Then Turnus, from his chariot leaping light,
   Addreſs'd himſelf on foot to ſingle fight. *Dryden's Æneid.*
2. To get ready; to put in a ſtate for immediate uſe.
   By this means they fell directly on head on the Engliſh battle; whereupon the earl of Warwick *addreſſed* his men to take the flank. *Sir J. Heyward.*
   Duke Frederick hearing, how that every day
   Men of great worth reſorted to this foreſt,
   Addreſs'd a mighty power, which were on foot,
   In his own conduct purpoſely to take
   His brother here. *Shakeſpeare, As you like it.*
   To-night in Harfleur we will be your gueſt,
   To-morrow for the march we are *addreſt*. *Shak. Henry* V.
3. To apply to another by words, with various forms of conſtruction.
4. Sometimes without a propoſition.
   Are not your orders to *addreſs* the ſenate? *Addiſon's Cato.*
5. Sometimes with *to.*
   Addreſſing to Pollio, his great patron, and himſelf no vulgar poet, he no longer could reſtrain the freedom of his ſpirit, but began to aſſert his native character, which is ſublimity.
   Dryden's Dedication of Virgil's Poſt.
   Among the croud, but far above the reſt,
   Young Turnus *to* the beauteous maid *addreſt*. *Dryd. Æneid.*
6. Sometimes with the reciprocal pronoun; as, *he addreſſed himſelf to the general.*
7. Sometimes with the accuſative of the matter of the addreſs, which may be the nominative to the paſſive.
   The young hero had *addreſſed* his *prayers* to him for his aſſiſtance. *Dryd. Æneid, Dedicat.*
   The prince himſelf, with awful dread poſſeſs'd,
   His *vows* to great Apollo thus *addreſt*. *Dryden, Æneid* vi.
   His ſuit was common; but, above the reſt,
   To both the *brother-princes* thus *addreſt*. *Dryden's Fables.*
8. To addreſs, is to apply to the king in form.
   The repreſentatives of the nation in parliament, and the privy-council, *addreſs'd* the king to have it recalled. *Swift.*

ADDRE'SS. *n. ſ.* [*addreſſe*, Fr.]

1. Verbal application to any one, by way of perſuaſion, petition.
   Henry, in knots involving Emma's name,
   Had half confeſs'd and half conceal'd his flame
   Upon this tree; and as the tender mark
   Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,
   Venus had heard the virgin's ſoft *addreſs*,
   That, as the wound, the paſſion might encreaſe. *Prior.*
   Moſt of the perſons, to whom theſe *addreſſes* are made, are not wiſe and ſkilful judges, but are influenced by their own ſinful appetites and paſſions. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
2. Courtſhip.
   They both behold thee with their ſiſters eyes,
   And often have reveal'd their paſſion to me:
   But, tell me, whoſe *addreſs* thou favour'ſt moſt;
   I long to know, and yet I dread to hear it. *Addiſon's Cato.*
   About three years ſince, a gentleman, whom, I am ſure, you yourſelf would have approved, made his *addreſſes* to me.
   Addiſon. Spectator, N° 163.
3. Manner of addreſſing another; as, we ſay, *a man of an happy or a pleaſing addreſs*; *a man of an aukward addreſs.*
4. Skill, dexterity.
   I could produce innumerable inſtances from my own memory and obſervation, of events imputed to the profound ſkill and *addreſs* of a miniſter, which, in reality, were either mere effects of negligence, weakneſs, humour, paſſion, or pride, or, at beſt, but the natural courſe of things left to themſelves.
   Swift's Thoughts on the preſent Poſture of Affairs.
5. Manner of directing a letter; a ſenſe chiefly mercantile.

ADDRE'SSER.

ADDRE'SSER. *n. ſ.* [from *addreſs.*] The perſon that addreſſes or petitions.

ADDU'CENT. *adj.* [*adducens*, Lat.]
   A word applied to thoſe muſcles that bring forward, cloſe, or draw together the parts of the body to which they are annexed. *Quincy.*

To ADDU'LCE. *v. a.* [*addoucir*, Fr. *dulcis*, Lat.] To ſweeten; a word not now in uſe.
   Thus did the French embaſſadors, with great ſhew of their king's affection, and many ſugared words, ſeek to *addulce* all matters between the two kings. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

A'DELING. *n. a.* [from æbel, Sax. illuſtrious.] A word of honour among the Angles, properly appertaining to the king's children: king Edward the Confeſſor, being without iſſue, and intending to make Edgar his heir, called him *adeling*. *Cowell.*

ADENO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀδὴν and γράφω, Gr.] A treatiſe of the glands.

ADE'MPTION. *n. ſ.* [*ademo*, *ademptum*, Lat.] Taking away; privation. *Dict.*

ADE'PT. *n. ſ.* [from *adeptus*, Lat. that is, *adeptus artem.*]
   He that is completely ſkilled in all the ſecrets of his art. It is, in its original ſignification, appropriated to the chymiſts, but is now extended to other artiſts.
   The preſervation of chaſtity is eaſy to true *adepts*. *Pope.*

ADE'PT. *adj.* Skilful; throughly verſed.
   If there be really ſuch *adept* philoſophers as we are told of, I am apt to think, that, among their arcana, they are maſters of extremely potent menſtruums. *Boyle.*

A'DEQUATE. *adj.* [*adequatus*, Lat.] Equal to; proportionate; correſpondent to, ſo as to bear an exact reſemblance or proportion. It is uſed generally in a figurative ſenſe, and often with the particle *to.*
   Contingent death ſeems to be the whole *adequate* object of popular courage; but a neceſſary and unavoidable coffin ſtrikes paleneſs into the ſtouteſt heart. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*
   The arguments were proper, *adequate*, and ſufficient to compaſs their reſpective ends. *South's Sermons.*
   All our ſimple ideas are *adequate*; becauſe, being nothing but the effects of certain powers in things, fitted and ordained by God to produce ſuch ſenſations in us, they cannot but be correſpondent and *adequate to* thoſe powers. *Locke.*
   Thoſe are *adequate* ideas, which perfectly reprefent their archetypes or objects. Inadequate are but a partial, or incomplete, repreſentation of thoſe archetypes to which they are referred. *Watts's Logick.*

A'DEQUATELY. *adv.* [from *adequate.*]

1. In an adequate manner; with juſtneſs of repreſentation; with exactneſs of proportion.
   Gratitude conſiſts *adequately* in theſe two things: firſt, that it is a debt; and, ſecondly, that it is ſuch a debt as is left to every man's ingenuity, whether he will pay or no. *South.*
2. It is uſed with the particle *to.*
   Piety is the neceſſary chriſtian virtue, proportioned *adequately to* the omniſcience and ſpirituality of that infinite Deity.
   Hammond's Fundamentals.

A'DEQUATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *adequate.*] The ſtate of being adequate; juſtneſs of repreſentation; exactneſs of proportion. *Dict.*

ADESPO'TICK. *adj.* Not abſolute; not deſpotick. *Dict.*

To ADHE'RE. *v. n.* [*adhæreo*, Lat.]

1. To ſtick to; as, wax to the finger.
2. To ſtick, in a figurative ſenſe; to be conſiſtent; to hold together.
   Why every thing *adheres* together, that no dram of a ſcruple, no ſcruple of a ſcruple, no obſtacle, no incredulous or unſafe circumſtance— *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*
3. To remain firmly fixed to a party, perſon, or opinion.
   Good gentlemen, he hath much talk'd of you;
   And ſure I am, two men there are not living,
   To whom he more *adheres*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
   Every man of ſenſe will agree with me, that ſingularity is laudable, when, in contradiction to a multitude, it *adheres* to the dictates of conſcience, morality, and honour. *Boyle.*

ADHE'RENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *adhere.*] See ADHESION.

1. The quality of adhering, or ſticking; tenacity.
2. In a figurative ſenſe, fixedneſs of mind; attachment; ſteadineſs.
   Their firm *adherence* to their religion is no leſs remarkable than their diſperſion; conſidering it as perſecuted or contemned over the whole earth. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 495.
   A conſtant *adherence* to one ſort of diet may have bad effects on any conſtitution. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
   Plain good ſenſe, and a firm *adherence* to the point, have proved more effectual than thoſe arts, which are contemptuouſly called the ſpirit of negociating. *Swift.*

ADHE'RENCY. *n. ſ.* [The ſame with *adherence.*]

1. Steady attachment.
2. That which adheres.
   Vices have a native *adherency* of vexation. *Decay of Piety.*

ADHE'RENT. *adj.* [from *adhere.*]

1. Sticking to.

   Cloſe to the cliff with both his hands he clung,
   And ſtuck *adherent*, and ſuſpended hung. *Pope's Odyſſey.*
2. United with.
   Modes are ſaid to be inherent or *adherent*, that is, proper or improper. *Adherent* or improper modes ariſe from the joining of ſome accidental ſubſtance to the chief ſubject, which yet may be ſeparated from it; ſo when a bowl is wet, or a boy is cloathed, theſe are *adherent* modes; for the water and the clothes are diſtinct ſubſtances which adhere to the bowl, or to the boy. *Watts's Logick.*

ADHE'RENT. *n. ſ.* [from *adhere.*] The perſon that adheres; one that ſupports the cauſe, or follows the fortune of another; a follower; a partiſan.
   Princes muſt give protection to their ſubjects and *adherents*, when worthy occaſion ſhall require it. *Sir W. Raleigh.*
   A new war muſt be undertaken upon the advice of thoſe, who, with their partiſans and *adherents*, were to be the ſole gainers by it. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

ADHE'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *adhere.*] He that adheres.
   He ought to be indulgent to tender conſciences; but, at the ſame time, a firm *adherer* to the eſtabliſhed church. *Swift.*

ADHE'SION. *n. ſ.* [*adhæſio*, Lat.]

1. The act or ſtate of ſticking to ſomething. *Adheſion* is generally uſed in the natural, and *adherence* in the metaphorical ſenſe; as, *the adheſion of iron to the magnet*; and *adherence of a client to his patron.*
   Why therefore may not the minute parts of other bodies, if they be conveniently ſhaped for *adheſion*, ſtick to one another, as well as ſtick to this ſpirit? *Boyle.*
   The reſt conſiſting wholly in the ſenſible configuration, as ſmooth and rough; or elſe more, or leſs, firm *adheſion* of the parts, as hard and ſoft, tough and brittle, are obvious. *Locke.*
   ——— Prove that all things, on occaſion,
   Love union, and deſire *adheſion*. *Prior.*
2. It is ſometimes taken, like *adherence*, figuratively, for firmneſs in an opinion, or ſteadineſs in a practice.
   The ſame want of ſincerity, the ſame *adheſion* to vice, and averſion from goodneſs, will be equally a reaſon for their rejecting any proof whatſoever. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ADHE'SIVE. *adj.* [from *adheſion.*] Sticking; tenacious; with *to.*
   If ſlow, yet ſure, *adheſive to* the tract,
   Hot-ſteaming up. *Thomſon's Autumn, l.* 440.

To ADHIBIT *v. a.* [*adhibeo*, Lat.] To apply; to make uſe of.

ADHIBI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *adhibit.*] Application; uſe. *Dict.*

ADJA'CENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *adjacens*, Lat.]

1. The ſtate of lying cloſe to another thing.
2. That which is adjacent. See ADJACENT.
   Becauſe the Cape hath ſea on both ſides near it, and other lands, remote as it were, equidiſtant from it; therefore, at that point, the needle is not diſtracted by the vicinity of *adjacencies*.
   Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. *c.* 2.

ADJA'CENT. *adj.* [*adjacens*, Lat.] Lying cloſe; bordering upon ſomething.
   It may corrupt within itſelf, although no part of it iſſue into the body *adjacent*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N° 771.
   Uniform pellucid mediums, ſuch as water, have no ſenſible reflection but in their external ſuperficies, where they are *adjacent* to other mediums of a different denſity. *Newton's Opt.*

ADJA'CENT. *n. ſ.* That which lies next another.
   The ſenſe of the author goes viſibly in its own train, and the words receiving a determined ſenſe from their companions and *adjacents*, will not conſent to give countenance and colour to what muſt be ſupported at any rate. *Locke's Eſſ. upon S. Paul.*

ADIA'PHOROUS. *adj.* [ἀδιάφορος, Gr.] Neutral; particularly uſed of ſome ſpirits and ſalts, which are neither of an acid or alkaline nature. *Quincy.*
   Our *adiaphorous* ſpirit may be obtained, by diſtilling the liquor that is afforded by woods and divers other bodies. *Boyle.*

ADIA'PHORY. *n. ſ.* [ἀδιαφορία, Gr.] Neutrality; indifference.

To ADJE'CT. *v. a.* [*adjicio*, *adjectum*, Lat.] To add to; to put to another thing.

ADJE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*adjectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjecting, or adding.
2. The thing adjected, or added.
   That unto every pound of ſulphur, an *adjection* of one ounce of quickſilver; or unto every pound of petre, one ounce of ſal-armoniac, will much intend the force, and conſequently the report, I find no verity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

ADJECTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *adjection.*] Added; thrown in upon the reſt.

A'DJECTIVE. *n. ſ.* [*adjectivum*, Lat.]
   A word added to a noun, to ſignify the addition or ſeparation of ſome quality, circumſtance, or manner of being; as, *good*, *bad*, are *adjectives*, becauſe, in ſpeech, they are applied to nouns, to modify their ſignification, or intimate the manner of exiſtence in the things ſignified thereby. *Clarke's Latin Gram.*
   All the verſification of Claudian is included within the compaſs of four or five lines; perpetually cloſing his ſenſe at the end of a verſe, and that verſe commonly which they call golden, or two ſubſtantives and two *adjectives*, with a verb betwixt them, to keep the peace. *Dryd.*

ADJEC-